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Washington City.

### Address to the People of the Southern States.

At a large meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress, held at the Capitol on the evening of the 7th ultimo, the Hon. HOPKINS L. TURNER, of Tennessee, having been appointed Chairman at a previous meeting, took the Chair; and, on motion of the Hon. DAVID HUBBARD, of Alabama, the Hon. WILLIAM J. ALSTON, of Alabama, was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of South Carolina, from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, reported an Address to the Southern people, recommending the establishment, at Washington City, of a newspaper, to be devoted to the support and defence of Southern interests; which was read, and with some slight modifications, adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee, in publishing the Address, be instructed to give with it the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who concur in the proposition to establish the Southern Organ, as manifested by their subscriptions to the several copies of the plan in circulation, or who may hereafter authorize said committee to include their names.

Maryland.—Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia.—Senators: R. M. T. Hunter, J. M. Mason. Representatives: J. A. Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah Morton.

North Carolina.—Senator: Willie P. Mangum. Representatives: T. L. Clingman, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe.

South Carolina.—Senators: A. P. Butler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes.

Georgia.—Senators: John McP. Berrien, William C. Dawson. Representatives: Joseph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Harlison, Allen F. Owen.

Alabama.—Senator: Jeremiah Clemens. Representatives: David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S. W. Harris.

Mississippi.—Senator: Jefferson Davis. Representatives: W. S. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. McWillie.

Louisiana.—Senators: S. U. Downs, Pierre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Harmanon, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse.

Arkansas.—Senators: Solon Borland, W. Sebastian. Representative: William R. Johnson.

Texas.—Representatives: Vol. E. Howard, D. S. Kaufman.

Missouri.—Senator: D. R. Atchison. Representative: James S. Green.

Kentucky.—Representatives: R. H. Stanton, James L. Johnson.

Tennessee.—Senator: Hopkins L. Turney. Representatives: James H. Thomas, Frederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams, John H. Savage.

Florida.—Senators: Jackson Morton, D. L. Yulee. Representative: E. Carrington Cabell.

And upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

HOPKINS L. TURNER, Chairman.  
ATTEST:  
WM J. ALSTON, Secretary.

### THE ADDRESS

The committee to which was referred the duty of preparing an Address to the people of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be established in the City of Washington, put forth the following:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Southern States of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers which beset those States, have considered carefully our means of self-defence within the Union and the Constitution, and have come to the conclusion that it is highly important to establish in this city a paper, which, without reference to political party, shall be devoted to the rights and interests of the South, so far as they are involved in the questions growing out of African slavery. To establish and maintain such a paper, your support is necessary, and accordingly we address you on the subject.

and one to be defended by all the means, moral and political, of which we can avail ourselves in the present emergency. The warfare against African slavery commenced, as is known, with Great Britain, who, after having contributed mainly to its establishment in the New World, devoted her most earnest efforts, for purposes not yet fully explained, to its abolition in America. How wisely this was done, so far as her own colonies were concerned, time has determined; and all comment upon this subject on our part would be entirely superfluous. It, however, her purpose was to reach and embarrass us on this subject, her efforts have not been without success. A common origin, a common language, have made the English literature ours to a great extent, and the efforts of the British Government and people to mould the public opinion of all who speak the English language, have not been vain or fruitless. On the contrary, they have been deeply felt wherever the English language is spoken; and this more efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which she has been summoned, and by which she has been tried already without a hearing. Secured by constitutional guarantees, and independent of all the world, so far as its domestic institutions were concerned, the South has reposed under the consciousness of right and independence, and forbore to plead at a bar which she knew had no jurisdiction over this particular subject. In this we have been theoretically right, but practically we have made a great mistake. All means, political, diplomatic, and literary, have been used to concentrate the public opinion, not only of the world at large, but of our own country, against us; and resting upon the undoubted truth that our domestic institutions were the subjects of no Government but our own local Governments, and concerned no one but ourselves, we have been passive under these assaults, until danger menaces us from every quarter. A great party has grown up, and is increasing in the United States, which seems to think it a duty they owe to earth and heaven to make war on a domestic institution upon which are staked our property, our social organization, and our peace and safety. Sectional feelings have been invoked, and those who wield the power of this Government have been tempted almost, if not quite, beyond their power of resistance, to wage a war against our property, our rights, and our social system, which, if successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction. Every inducement—the love of power, the desire to accomplish what are, with less truth than plausibility, called "reforms"—all are offered to tempt them to press upon those who are represented, and, in fact, seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our equality under the Constitution is, in effect, denied; our social institutions are derided and contemned, and ourselves treated with contumely and scorn through all the avenues which have as yet been opened to the public opinion of the world. That these assaults should have had their effect is not surprising, when we remember that, as yet, we have offered no organized resistance to them, and opposed but little, except the isolated efforts of members of Congress, who have occasionally raised their voices against what they believe to be wrongs and injustice.

It is time that we should meet and maintain an issue, in which we find ourselves involved by those who make war upon us in regard to every interest that is peculiar to us, and which is not enjoyed in common with them, however guaranteed by solemn compact, and no matter how vitally involving our prosperity, happiness, and safety. It is time that we should take measures to defend ourselves against assaults which can end in nothing short of our destruction, if we oppose no resistance to them. Owing to accidental circumstances, and a want of knowledge of the true condition of things in the Southern States, the larger portion of the press and of the political literature of the world has been directed against us. The moral power of public opinion carries political strength along with it, and if against us, we must wrestle with it or fall. If, as we firmly believe, truth is with us, there is nothing to discourage us in such an effort.

The eventual strength of an opinion is to be measured, not by the number who may chance to entertain it, but by the truth which sustains it. We believe—nay, we know, that truth is with us, and therefore we should not shrink from the contest. We have too much staked upon it to shrink or to tremble—a property interest, in all its forms, of incalculable amount and value, the social organization, the equality, the liberty, nay, the existence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Confederacy—all rest upon the result of the struggle in which we are engaged. We must maintain the equality of our political position in the Union; we must maintain the dignity and respectability of our social position before the world; and must maintain and secure our liberty and rights, so far as our united efforts can protect them; and, if possible, we must effect all this within the pale of the Union, and by means known to the Constitution. The union of the South upon these vital interests is necessary, not only for the sake of the South, but perhaps for the sake of the Union. We have great interests exposed to the assaults, not only of the world at large, but of those who, constituting a majority, wield the power of our own confederated States. We must defend those interests by all legitimate means, or else perish either in or without the effort. To make successful defence, we must unite with each other upon one vital question, and make the most of our political strength. We must do more—we must go beyond our entrenchments, and meet even the more distant and indirect, but by no means harmless assaults, which are directed against us. We, too, can appeal to public opinion. Our assailants act upon theory, to their theory we can oppose experience. They reason upon an imaginary state of things, to this we may oppose truth and actual knowledge. To do this, however, we too must open up avenues to the public mind; we, too, must have an

organ through which we can appeal to the world, and commune with each other. The want of such an organ, heretofore, has been perhaps one of the leading causes of our present condition.

There is no paper at the Seat of Government through which we can hear or be heard fairly and truly by the country. There is a paper here which makes the abolition of slavery its main and paramount end. There are other papers here which make the maintenance of political parties their supreme and controlling object, but none which consider the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of fourteen or fifteen States, the protection of the white man against African equality, as paramount over, or even equal to, the maintenance of some political organization which is to secure a President, who is an object of interest not because he will certainly rule, or perhaps ruin the South, but chiefly for the reason that he will possess and bestow office and spoils. The South has a peculiar position, and her important rights and interests are objects of continual assault from the majority; and the party press, dependent as it is upon that majority for its means of living, will always be found laboring to excuse the assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistance. How is it now? The abolition party can always be heard through its press at the Seat of Government, but through what organ or press at Washington can Southern men communicate with the world, or with each other, upon their own peculiar interests? So far from writing, or permitting anything to be written, which is calculated to defend the rights of the South, or state its case, the papers here are engaged in lulling the South into a false security, and in manufacturing there an artificial public sentiment, suitable for some Presidential platform, though at the expense of any and every interest you may possess, no matter how dear or how vital and momentous.

This state of things results from party obligations and a regard to party success. And they but subserve the ends of their establishment in consulting their own interests, and the advancement of the party to which they are pledged. You cannot look to them as sentinels over interests that are repugnant to the feelings of the majority of the self-sustaining party.

In the Federal Legislature the South has some voice and some votes; but over the public press, as it now stands at the Seat of Government, the North has a controlling influence. The press of this city takes its tone from that of the North. Even our Southern press is subjected, more or less, to the same influence. Our public men, yes, our southern men, owe their public standing and reputation too often to the commendation and praise of the Northern press. Southern newspapers republish from their respective party organs in this city, and in so doing, reproduce—unconsciously, doubtless, in most instances, of the wrong they do—the northern opinion in regard to public men and measures. How dangerous such a state of things must be to the fidelity of your representatives it is needless to say! They are but men, and it would be unwise to suppose that they are beyond the reach of temptations which influence the rest of mankind.

Fellow-citizens, it rests with ourselves to alter this state of things, so far as the South is concerned. We have vast interests, which we are bound, by many considerations, to defend with all the moral and political means in our power. One of the first steps to this great end is to establish a Southern Organ here, a paper through which we may commune with one another and the world at large. We do not propose to meddle with political parties as they now exist; we wish to enlist every southern man in a southern cause, and in defence of southern rights, be he Whig or be he Democrat. We do not propose to disturb him, or to shake him in his party relations. All that we ask is, that he shall consider the constitutional rights of the South, which are involved in the great abolition movement, as paramount to all party and all other political considerations. And surely the time has come when all southern men should unite for the purpose of self-defence. Our relative power in the Legislature of the Union is diminishing with every census; the dangers which menace us are daily becoming greater; and, the chief instrument in the assaults upon us is the public press, over which, owing to our supineness, the North exercises a controlling influence. So far as the South is concerned, we can change and reverse this state of things. It is not to be borne, that public sentiment at the South should be stifled or controlled by the party press.

Let us have a press of our own, as the North has, both here and at home—a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights, and animated by Southern feeling; which shall look not to the North but the South for the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming our share of power in Federal Legislation, let us also claim our share of influence in the press of the country. Let us organize in every Southern town and county, so as to send this paper into every house in the land. Let us take, too, all the means necessary to maintain the paper by subscription, so as to increase its circulation, and promote the spread of knowledge and truth. Let every portion of the South furnish its full quota of talent and money to sustain a paper which will be devoted to the interest of every Southern man. It will be the earnest effort of the committee who are charged with these arrangements, to procure editors of high talent and standing; and they will also see that the paper is conducted without opposition, and without reference to the political parties of the day. With these assurances, we feel justified in calling upon you, the people of the Southern States—to make the necessary efforts to establish and maintain the proposed paper.

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### Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Nashville Convention is over. Several of its members have been and are here now, and we have full tidings of all their "sayings and doings." But one opinion prevails as to the character of that body. In public experience and personal character, in knowledge, wisdom, dignity, firmness and moderation, (I have heard an accomplished gentleman say who witnessed its proceedings) it has scarcely been excelled by any body of men which has ever assembled in convention or Congress in the United States. At an early day, the convention resolved not to interfere with, or in any manner embarrass, the action of Congress upon any pending measure. No threat was uttered—not a denunciation was made. It contented itself with avowing its principles, and declaring what might be conceded, and what must be maintained—and to show itself in earnest in adhering to whatever it had resolved on. It further resolved, and unanimously, to reassemble (with full delegation from all the Southern States) after the adjournment of Congress, to judge whether the rights and interests of the South had been protected or sacrificed in any measure of adjustment which had been passed.

In all the resolutions there was but a single ultimatum—but one *sine qua non* put forth; and even that involved the important concession of accepting the Missouri Compromise line. This was embraced in the fifteenth resolution, which, after asserting the equal rights of the South under the Constitution, to migrate with their property to any portions of the North and South, asserts its readiness "to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 30 deg. 30 min. north latitude, extending to the Pacific Ocean, as an extreme concession, upon considerations of what is due to the stability of our institutions."

Upon this resolution the nine States represented were unanimous, and the delegates of each of the nine States were also unanimous.

Upon all of the resolutions and upon the address, the States voted unanimously in their favor; and the delegations of each State did the same, with the exception of three from Alabama, one from Florida, and one from Mississippi; and the latter, who was Chief Justice Sharkey, the President of the convention—afterwards in open convention retracted his vote, and withdrew his opposition.

So much for the public official action of the convention; but I learn from the same high source, what is still more significant of the views and purposes of the convention, when the proper time comes for upholding them.

Mr. Clay's compromise measures were all in the hands of the members, and freely and fully canvassed; and though no direct vote was taken upon them, (unless upon the address, which I have not seen) they were unanimously disapproved and repudiated.

Moreover, the State of Tennessee, (who was represented here to be entirely hostile to the Nashville Convention) was represented by one hundred delegates, and they were unanimously in favor of all the measures I have referred to.

On one of the closing days of the convention, Ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown and Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, (both delegates from Tennessee) gave a great dinner to the members of the convention. No less than three hundred persons were at the table, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Two memorable sentiments were offered by Governor Brown and General Pillow on that occasion, which were received by the company, with the most deafening plaudits from all parts of the table. The words of each were repeated to me, but they have passed out of my mind. The sentiments I will remember—

GOVERNOR BROWN: "The Nashville Convention, but seven days in session, and the whole State of Tennessee has wheeled into line."

GENERAL PILLOW: "The Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. We give to our brethren of the North the right hand of good fellowship; but we mean to stand by it, and to insist on it, and if need be, to fight for it."

The members of the convention who have reached here, all represent that they met with the most cordial reception everywhere in their routes homeward; and that the strongest demonstrations were made of returning union and harmony among the Southern people, and of a common purpose to stand by the Nashville Convention—the position it occupied, and the principles it avowed.

I should have mentioned also, that a State's right of secession from the Union, was freely canvassed in recess among the members; and my informant (a member of the convention,) assures me, that he never heard the right asserted or denied or doubted; and that from all he heard and witnessed, he did not doubt at all that one of the States represented there, was fully prepared and resolved upon that measure, the moment Mr. Clay's Compromise received the sanction of Congress; that three others of them had nearly reached the same conclusion; and that all agreed that the secession of one would necessarily involve all in a common cause, and that it was a settled opinion among the members of the convention, that the adoption of Mr. Clay's Compromise measures by Congress, would certainly and speedily bring about a dissolution of the Union.

members of the House—from a deep love of the Union—and to save it from rupture, and the train of unnumbered calamities which must ensue—have vowed in their hearts, be the consequences what they may, to resist her admission as she is, at all personal sacrifices, and to the last extremity.

But I am happy to relieve the minds of such of your readers as can place any reliance upon the warnings and assurances of an anonymous scribbler, that I do not doubt at all that Mr. Clay's bill must be defeated in the Senate, unless such radical modifications are made in it that it will no longer be Mr. Clay's bill, or the Committee's bill, but the Senate's bill. The most indulgent estimates I have heard made—allowing Mr. Clay every doubtful vote—has never brought up to the friends of the measure beyond twenty-seven; not countenancing, of course, so grave a jest, so bold a caricature, as the estimate which includes General Morton, of Florida, and Messrs. Borland and Sebastian, of Arkansas, who are as firm and steadfast in their opposition as the Sierra Nevada itself. Moreover, it is very far from being a "fixed fact," that either Messrs. Berrien, Underwood, Pierce, King, Rusk, Houston, will give it their support without important changes.

Besides the eloquent Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Soule,) has the floor for Monday next, on his important substitute for all of the bill that relates to California; and if the judgment of his intimate friends is to be trusted, his reasonings upon the necessity of reducing her boundaries, and making an ordinance for securing the public domains to the United States, prior to her admission into the Union, will be altogether unanswerable. Contingently upon this, I could name several Northern and Western Senators, (both those who are for, and those who are against the bill,) who have declared, that should Mr. Soule make good his grounds, either that the public lands will be lost, or seriously put in jeopardy, by admitting her as she is, they would oppose it, either in the present, or a separate bill, until the proper conditions were complied with; not that their constituencies love the Wilmot Proviso less, but that they loved the public treasure more! *Nous verrons!*

The obvious corollaries, from what has been said, may be these:

1. If Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill passes, we shall see an end of the Union.

2. If the President's plan prevails, and California is admitted separately, and as she is, the result will be the same.

3. Mr. Clay's has not the smallest chance of success, even in the Senate.

4. The President's separate bill admitting California, can never pass the House, while the Southern members there remain united and resolved to save the Union from the inevitable consequences of that unwise and most disastrous measure.

5. No measure materially variant from Mr. Soule's bill, (the substitute,) running the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, establishing a territorial government for "South California," and erecting the public domain for forfeiture and escheat to the State, can pass both Houses of Congress.

6. If Mr. Soule's bill succeeds, it can only be because a conciliatory spirit prevails, and then all else will be easy of adjustment.

7. If that bill fails, nothing will be done, and the wisest thing that Congress can do, will be to pass the appropriation bills, adjourn over past the dog days, part in peace, submit the whole issue to the people of the United States, return to the Capitol with fresh instructions, and as they shall speak, decide.

It is a great evil to keep California in suspense, and a great evil to leave the territories of Utah and New Mexico under military governments, and a great evil to leave the boundary dispute between the latter and Texas unadjusted; but all these evils shrink to the dimensions of atoms, compared with the unutterable evil of risking the existence of this glorious Union upon some ominous finale to these distracting, turbulent, and exasperating debates.

Take these speculations for what they are worth. If they are sound, make them known. If they are not, cast them away. Who has written them, matters not. If of value, he will hear them praised. If they are not, he already disavows them. Hence the *incognito*; hence the *stat nominis umbra*.

ANONYME.

From the "Savannah Republican," June 24th.

### LATEST FROM CUBA.

The mails of the steam-ship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, were delivered at our Post-Office at 3 1/2 P. M. Saturday. They were brought up by the pilot boat G. B. Cumming. The J. Stone was sent down on Friday evening and remained until 8 o'clock next morning, when she returned—about 12 o'clock the Isabel made her appearance. The Isabel has encountered severe gales from the N. E., and she has had a rough passage all the way. This accounts for her detention.

The Isabel brought one hundred passengers. By this arrival we have our usual letters and files of Spanish papers. Our letters give sufficient details of the actual posture of affairs in Cuba. The Faro Industrial, and La Gaceta, which we have reviewed hastily, are silent in the matter of recent events in the island. The accounts of an immense tobacco crop of superior quality, in the Vuelta de Abajo, are fully confirmed. The Faro alludes, in terms of derision, to an account in the N. O. Delta, of the afternoon engagement at Cardenas, in which it is stated that the Americans were attacked there by 800 regular infantry, lancers, and volunteers, of whom they left 400 dead on the field. The Faro says that this number of the Delta was issued in Key West.

The Campeche Fenix, of 23th May, says that ten of Lopez's men had arrived there in a small boat, from the Island of Mujeres—part of the number who refused to go to Cuba.

We notice an edict calling on Capt. Juan Lopez to deliver himself up, or be declared a rebel.

A royal mandate from the Queen prohibits its office-holders on the island engaging in commerce, agriculture, or any other employment whatever.

The steamer Georgia arrived at Havana on the 9th, at 12 M.

The Ohio arrived on the 18th, from New Orleans, with 204 passengers, and the Falcon, on the same day, from Chagres, with 24 passengers.

The Ohio sailed on the 19th, in company with the Isabel, for New York direct.

Two American men-of-war are cruising off the Havana.

The Captain of the barque Lewylen, reports that on the 5th of this month, while on his voyage from New York to this place, at about latitude 34 N., on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, he discovered a vessel bottom up, supposed from her size to be a schooner. He discovered on the stern as it rose and fell the word "Thomas," which appeared to be the first part of her name. The hull seemed not to be at all injured.

The sloop Randall H. Green, left here on the 14th, with the officers of the Cuba expedition, in charge of the Marshal of the District. These are the gentlemen who I informed you, in my last, had been arrested here, and refusing to give bail, were ordered to be taken to New Orleans, the place whence the expedition started, and the place the law of 1818, under which they were arrested, specifies for their trial. Their names are Gen. Gonzales, Aid to Gen. Lopez; Col. Pickett, of the Louisiana Regiment; Col. Bell, of the Mississippi Regiment; Col. O'Hara and Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment; and Armstrong E. Lewis, Captain of the Creole. Gen. Gonzalez and Maj. Hawkins were so far recovered from their wounds as to be able to walk. Col. O'Hara was taken on board on a mattress. Thirty-five or forty others of the expedition went over on the Green. Since the expedition arrived here, none of our vessels have gone to Cuba, so that I can give you no further news from that island.

The libel of information against the Creole has at length been filed, and the case will be tried in a few days. The libel contains fourteen counts, charging various violations of the revenue and other laws of Congress. I will give you the result of the trial.

The case of John Loud, vs. Cables and Chains, which involved a question of some interest to the wreckers, was decided in the U. S. District Court a few days since. The chains and cables were taken by the libellants from a sunken foreign ship on the coast of Yucatan, brought here and libelled for salvage. The collector of the port filed a claim for duties. This claim was resisted by the libellants. The grounds taken by them were that these articles were not imported, and were not goods, wares, and merchandise, in the meaning of the revenue laws, and therefore not subject to duty. The case chiefly relied on by the libellants to sustain these grounds, was that of the Gertrude, decided by Judge Ware, of Maine, whose opinion was sustained by Judge Story. In this case it was held, that the landing of anchors, chains, and rigging, taken from a foreign vessel, wrecked on the U. S. coast, without first obtaining a permit and paying duties, did not subject the ship to forfeiture, under the 50th section of the act of 1799. Judge Ware held, that the anchors and chains were part of the ship, and were not goods, wares and merchandise in the meaning of the act, and did not require a permit before they could be entered. Judge Marvin held that this case did not apply to the one before him. Here the anchors and chains were taken from a wrecked vessel on a foreign coast, separated and made distinct from the ship, and brought to an American port. He regarded them as foreign goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. S. States, within the meaning of the act, and therefore subject to duty. The wreckers were allowed 90 per cent. of the net proceeds, after payment of duties.

CARYSPORT.

### A Fact from the Forest Land.

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN, June 3, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS, REVELLE: Permit me to call your attention to the following example of female devotion, exhibited by one of a race of beings we are too prone to consider vindictive, cruel, and destitute of the gentler attributes of humanity. It was related to me by Dr. Schley, a most accomplished physician and gentleman of Frederick City, Maryland, on his return from the northwestern tour, who assured me it was strictly true:

A young man, from St. Louis, engaged in logging on "Lake Menominee," at the head of the Red Cedar, or Menominee, having shown some kindness to an Indian girl of the Chippewas, who rejoiced in the name of "Golden Bird," inspired her with so strong a sentiment of love that her happiness became much affected. Out of his presence she was gloomy, dull, and depressed, and could neither eat or sleep, but, with him, was all life and joy. She forsook her name and kindred, and rejoiced in his presence. She would bring rare game; fish, flowers, precious stones, etc., and experienced inexpressible pleasure when he appeared to appreciate her offerings. She lived upon his smiles, and when he retired to his cabin for the night, she would wrap herself in her blanket and sleep at the door till morning. But at length the raft was completed, and the time of separation drew near. He considered it a joke, and congratulated himself upon his approaching release. With her it was an affair of the heart, perhaps a matter of life and death.

At last the raft was released from its fastenings and floated slowly down the stream; but "Golden Bird" was found opposite on the bank, springing from rock to rock, borne onward by the wings of love and hope, and at night, when moored to the shore, she made her appearance on board, bringing some delicate offering to please him whose smile was her heaven. So it continued, until, in consequence of the boldness and abruptness of the bluffs, she could no longer proceed, and was forced to remain behind. Alas! for her future happiness! What ges-

tulations of grief and despair! What expressions of hopeless misery and woe! As the raft glided out of sight she was seen on a prominent bluff, wildly gesticulating, and alternately rending her hair and weeping most bitterly.

"As for the charity Under the sun."

The "Highland Mary," passing several days subsequent to the above, her passengers observed a forlorn creature seated on a prominent point, with her face turned to the mighty "Father of Waters," and learned that it was the unfortunate "Golden Bird," vainly expecting the return of him in whom was concentrated her "all" of this world, and her hopes and happiness in the world to come. Alas! poor Indian! What a commentary upon woman's love, whether found in the refined circles of polished society, or the unsophisticated abodes of savage life.

I have endeavored, Messrs. Editors, as faithfully as possible, to give not only the substance, but the language of the Doctor; and viewing the above as a literal fact, does it not speak volumes in favor of the unfortunate aborigines, whom our misguided policy is fast exterminating.—St. Louis Reivelle.

### The Duke of Wellington's Breaches.

The London papers contain the following ludicrous account of a game of cross-purposes played by the great Duke of Wellington, the great Bishop of London, and the not quite so great, but somewhat greatish Mrs. Loudon, the authoress:

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS WATERLOO BREACHES.—A remarkable story has been in circulation in private circles for some days past, which, we think, is too good to be lost to the "general public," particularly as it numbers among its dramatic personae no less personages than Field Marshal his grace the Commander-in-Chief, the Metropolitan Bishop, and an accomplished authoress. It is only necessary to mention the name of Mrs. Loudon, to recall to the reader's memory, the clever writings of that lady on horticulture. She was lately in the neighborhood of Strathfieldsaye, and being anxious to visit spots remarkable for fine specimens of the vegetable world, she wrote to the duke, conveying her desire to see some "beeches," for which the gardens of his Grace were celebrated. The letter was duly delivered, and the duke, raising his glasses and glancing at the contents, his eye caught hastily the signature of the note, "C. J. Loudon," and he at once came to the conclusion that it came from Charles James, Bishop of London, more particularly as the handwriting bore a close resemblance to that of the right Rev. Prelate. But whilst there was nothing remarkable in the fact of a note from the bishop, the object of it did raise his Grace's most especial wonder, for that same rapid glance which had converted an amiable lady into a bishop, metamorphosed the majestic beeches of Strathfieldsaye into the nether garment of their illustrious owner; in fact the note ran thus: "that 'C. J. Loudon' (the ordinary laic mode in which Charles James, Bishop of London, sums up his honors and dignities) was desirous of viewing the Duke of Wellington's 'breaches.' How the Duke looked as he eyed the note, is not our province to picture, but with his usual despatch, and thinking that the request applied to the Waterloo inexpressibles, and that they might be wanted for artistic purposes, he directed his valet to look out the article, and forward it in a polite form to his lordship.

The packet arrived at the Bishop's, and the amazement with which the prelate received with "F. M. the Duke of Wellington's compliments," his "Waterloo breaches," may possibly be conceived. But the ludicrous was soon changed into the painful, as the idea flashed through the mind of the bishop that all was not "quite right" with the great veteran, and to solve the painful doubt his lordship started off to the premier to make Lord John a party to the extraordinary present he had received. Now it happened that after the parcel had been despatched, the Duke was struck by a similar thought as to the mental state of the right reverend prelate, and he, too, thought it his duty to report to the premier the probable state of one of the heads of the church militant. His Grace arrived most appropos. The bishop was pondering over the mystery of the breaches, when up rode the noble owner of them. How he and the bishop looked at each other, is again one of those matters in which the imagination of the pencil must come to the duty of the pen. But the climax of the scene was, that the letter, the source from whence all the mischief had arose, was produced, conned over, and at length rightly interpreted, C. J. Loudon was substituted for the Bishop of London, the beeches of Strathfieldsaye for the Duke's breaches, and to sum up, Mrs. Loudon received by return of post a polite compliance with her request. We have given the above facts as they have been related in different quarters as authentic.

At the Georgetown (D.C.) College Observatory, Professors Curley, Sestina, and Rosa have been, and are observing the new Comet by the transit instrument and meridian circle; and its right ascension on the 21st of June on a meridian transit, was 15h. 5m. 12s., and declination 62 deg. 53m. 24s. From these places it appears that the comet advanced northward until the latter part of May, and then began to decline towards the south, diminishing its ascension continually.

CHARLESTON COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—We are highly gratified to learn that the Charleston Cotton Manufacturing Company, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to increase their capital from its present amount of \$100,000, to \$500,000, the extent allowed by their charter. The additional capital is to be employed in the immediate erection and furnishing of a large cotton factory of 16,000 spindles, contiguous to the present factory in Hampstead. Gen. JAMES, the celebrated machinist, has taken one-half of the additional capital, and the remainder has been taken by our citizens.